Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1;: "Don Cæsar de Bazan." FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1; and at 8: "Article 47." LINA EDWIN'S THEATER .- At 2 and at 8: Burlesque

OLYMPIC THEATER. — At 2 and at 8: "Humpty lumpty Remodeled, G. L. Fax. Union Square THEATER, -At 2 and at 8: "Bur-WALLACK'S THEATER. - "London Assurance." Les-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- Summer Night's Con-STRINWAY HALL-Abt Concert. German Lieder-

Business Notices

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

It is feared in Eugland that the delay in the United States Senate will be dangerous to the additional article

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Carlists have been again defeated. - The fillibustering steamer Edgar Stewart has been taken possession of by the U. S. steamer Wyoming. recent decree establishes religious toleration in Japan. In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the Ku-Klux discussion

was continued ____ In the House, considerable pro gress was made with the Tariff and Tax bill, the free list being enlarged. An amendment was adopted authorizing the payment of one-third of the customs duties in Another horrible Indian outrage is reported, 17 per-

sons being either killed or wounded. = The trouble copper mines is subsiding, troops being on the ground. —— An extensive forest fire is reported in Massachusetts.

Affidavits were presented and evidence taken in the Gould-Gordon controversy. Campaign speeches were made at a banquet in honor of John B. Haskin. The Methodist General Conference adopted a new plan for the support of the Bishops. —— The Reformed Presbyterian Synod discussed the proposed union with the United Presbyterians. - It is rumored that the ers will annul the street-cleaning contract. ___ Gold, 114), 113]. Thermometer, 63°, 77°, 60°,

The ghost of an early adjournment seems to trouble the busy managers of the Administration in the Senate. There is really no substantial reason why Congress should not finish its business and go home; but the managers are atraid to trust the rank and file of the House out of the immediate influence of Washington. So, for fear they become Liber- | the great eruption of Vesuvius. The picture | a violent and reckless President sat in the

at the capital all Summer. This is probably to satisfy even the curiosity of distant readers. conservative policy.

It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the Liberal Republican organizations have decided upon a meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, in Union-square, on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Army reports give a sickening account of the massacre of 17 men, women, and children attached to a supply train, by a party of Indian and Mexican desperadoes on the Texan frontier. The ruffians are supposed to have come from the foreign soil across the border, reënforced by deserters from our own regiments. The outrages and anarchy of the Texan boundary seem to be all traceable to disturbed Mexico.

The Committee investigating the disappearance of the Bueil records has apparently changed its mind. Hitherto its Chairman, Gen. John Coburn, has been allowed his own way, and under him the business of the Committee seems to have been to conceal facts. It is now proposed to make it the business of the Committee to bring out the facts. If this determination be honestly enforced we may look for something lively.

Some apprehension has been expressed lest the proceedings initiating the impeachment of Judge Barnard, hurried into the fag end of the session as they were, might, after all, be fatally defective. It appears that there is no reason for alarm; the steps were all regularly taken, and are conclusive so far as the Assembly could make them so. No man has a better right to speak for the movement, or will command more confidence, than William W. Niles of this city. His card on the second page sets the whole matter at rest.

A glance at the diagram and accompanying table, published on the second page of THE TRIBUNE this morning, will show the absolute injustice and wanton disregard of all popular desire manifested in redistricting the State. The disproportionate apportionment is glaring enough when we say that the population of the districts varies from 99,581 to 185,594, that of the XVIIth District being about one-half that of the Vth. The relative geographical position of the component parts of this remarkable piece of patchwork is still more obvious as presented on the map.

If President Grant had more supporters as sagacious in counsel and skillful in action as Col. Forney, we should regard the chances for his reëlection as bearing a little more proportion to those for his renomination. But it seems that his Philadelphia Mentor does not prophesy smooth things to him-and has been allowed to go home again. The report telegraphed us from Washington may be inaccurate in its details; but we do not doubt that it fairly represents Col. Forney's judgment on the present political prospects, because we know that his judgment is apt to be sound. Would that his action always rose to the same hight!

A curious complication of disorders has resulted in bringing an American steamer into Key West in charge of a United States manof-war. The steamer Edgar Stewart clears from New-London with munitions of war, lands, under instructions, ten armed men on the coast of Cuba, is seized by the Cubans on board, puts down the mutiny, and arrives at an English port "in distress." Eluding capture by an English steamer, the American only escapes to fall into the hands of the United States Navy, and is convoyed to an American port for condemnation. For once, we can congratulate our elves on having kept an affair relating to Cuban movements entirely in our own hands.

If the Tariff bill, now consuming the time of the House, had any serious prospect of passage during this session of Congress, the action yesterday authorizing the payment of one-third of the Customs duties in legal tender notes would command graver attention than paign: Five Copies, or over, 50 cents per copy, or 2 it is now likely to receive. The first and most obvious effect of this is a practical reduction of the Tariff by about three or four per cent. This is undoubtedly supported in the belief that it opens the way toward specie payments. We can impart a secret to the House of Representatives. There is a better way to specie payments. Tell Mr. Boutwell that the Government does not need a hundred millions of gold locked up in its vaults, while it pays interest on a corresponding hundred millions of indebtedness.

> The latest news from the Hassler expedition leaves the explorers comfortably sheltered in a Chilian harbor, having had less than the average share of stormy weather off the Patagonian coast. The father of the glacial theory has had the opportunity of examining a glacier of more magnificent proportions than that of the Aar. It was named the Hassler Glacier; why it was not honored instead with the name of Agassiz is not very evident, unless, perhaps, the scientists expect it to melt in a near future. There is a story of a rare bird shot and but slightly wounded, which immediately came to the ship's side and suffered itself to be taken on board; of not ungraceful aborigines, who dine principally upon mussels, and live comfortably in a land of perpetual snow without any clothing worth mentioning. The pleasures of travel, as well as the rewards of science, seemed to be abundantly bestowed on the voyagers, and the letter on our fifth page will prove interesting reading.

In the variety of interesting correspondence published in THE TRIBUNE to-day, will be found a valuable account of semi-tropical fruit-growing in that Pacific Garden of the Hesperides-Southern California. Mr. Nordhoff writes temptingly of this land of the citron, olive, and fig, and tells of the golden harvests which come to orange-growers, "like "finding money in the street." Another correspondent relates some pathetic incidents in the short and simple annals of the poor laborers of England, the immediate occasion for their narration being the new revolt among the agricultural laborers led by Joseph Arch, a sort of Warwickshire Jack Cade. It will be difficult, perhaps, for our well-fed workingmen to realize that these discontented folk regard sixpence taken from their daily wage as a calamity, and are "docked" of the time spent in hunting for a starved child on the highway. Nor is another letter, giving some particulars of the Temperance movement in England, wholly foreign to this sad story of poverty. Our London correspondent also gives a short chapter of current gossip from the great capital. From other sources we have accounts of the earthquake at Antioch and

alized, these luckless legislators are to be kept of "the monstrous furnace" is vivid enough

MARTIAL LAW IN A NATIONAL ELECTION. When Congress passed the Ku-Klux bill, under pressure of a supposed emergency, it still provided that the law should not extend over a Presidential election. Is it wise now, without necessity, to do what then, in the hight of the need, seemed too dangerous?

There are not now, and there have not been for months, any complaints, in any quarters whatsoever, of Ku-Klux outrages. What pure or patriotic motive, then, can prompt the effort to renew a law never defended at any time by anybody, save on the theory of immediate and alarming need?

We ask the quiet citizens who wish the Government well, and mean by their votes to render it all needed aid, to consider the bearing of these questions. If Congress, in its cooler moments, would not trust a President with martial law and the sweeping powers of the Ku-Klux bill through a Presidential canvass, is it safer for this Congress, in the opening heats of the campaign, to make haste to give to this President, who has already resolved with all the unscrupulous tenacity of his nature on reëlection, power to do what he will with the civil liberties of nearly one-half the Union ? If there are no Ku-Klux outrages to call for the bill, what can be the Administration motive for trying to force it through Congress, just now, save a desire to use it in the election ?

It is right and natural that the effort which Gen. Butler led to overwhelming defeat in the House should straightway rear its unabashed front in the Senate. That has come to be the congenial hot-hed for such poisonous growths. But we trust the House; and, whatever the obsequious Senate may do, will not believe that this Congress means to give Gen. Grant now, without pretense of need, what it before in the hight of the emergency refused-power to use martial law in the campaign for his own reëlection.

THE TREATY QUESTION.

The power of organization and the influence of the Government in Canada have borne Sir John A. Macdonald's bill, providing for carrying into effect the Treaty of Washington, safely through the Dominion Parliament. It yesterday passed to a second reading by the decided a majority of 121 to 55. opposition had been so strong and so noisy that it is not without some general surprise that it was yesterday seen that Mr. Blake's amendment, which squarely opposed the ratification, only gained 52 votes, and Mr. Bodwell's amendment proposing to delay action on account of the questions now pending at Washington, received one less. The Treaty will run no further danger, therefore, from any quarter, if it escapes the ordeal to which it is now to be subjected in the

It is to be hoped that Senators will not consider that in voting upon the supplementary bill they are voting anew upon the Treaty. It is true that England has threatened that unless we accept this addendum will withdraw from the arbitration. But this is a consideration which should not enter into the deliberations of the Senate. The question for them is upon this supplementary article alone. If they do not approve it, it should be rejected. We do not by that act destroy the Arbitration. We leave the responsibility entirely to England. It is not necessary even to discuss at this time the conduct of the Administration in the preparaation and presentation of our Case. This was done with deplorable awkwardness and lack of judgment, but that was a matter for us to criticise and for the Tribunal to pass upon. It afforded no ground for England to demand from us a modification of our own plea. We stood on our own right through every stage of this unfortunate correspondence until Mr. Fish and Gen. Schenck began catching the contagion of each other's anxiety, until they both lost their heads in the panic. It would be with genuine regret that we should see the Treaty fail. But there are other things equally important with the Treaty, which would receive serious injury, if in this irregular and undignified style we should submit to registering the decree of Mr. Gladstone.

FLEXIBLE LOYALTY.

The organs of the Administration party. unable to find any advantageous point of attack in the platform or principles of the Liberal movement, are devoting themselves exclusively to bitter personal attacks upon its prominent men. There is a busy overhauling of records and searching of old files, to try to prove that something these men are saying now is not exactly what they were saying years ago. This is a small business, and does no harm to any one. It would be a waste of time to any one who was capable of doing anything better, but perhaps it is a providential plan to keep these microscopic historians out of something worse. There is no more inconsistency in a man's favoring the war in 1861 and full amnesty in 1872 than there is in his wearing furs in January and linen in July. It is only when a man's past acts show him to have been unwise, untrustworthy, or corrupt, that it is worth while to call them up against him. It is only an affectation of especial loyalty when the occasion has passed by which justifies us in showing that when this ferocious virtue was needed it was lacking.

We find an instance of this reversed development in the case of Mr. Henry R. Pierson, Chairman of the Grant Renominating Convention at Elmira. This Convention put itself so strongly upon the ground of extreme and unflinching War-Republicanism, it was so sure of its position as the only depository of the traditions of the Anti-Slavery struggle, it claimed so arrogantly that those who now opposed it were the same enemies who had been met and conquered in the battle-fields of the Rebellion, that it is not impertment to make some inquiry as to the political genealogy of those who claim such unstained parity of descent. We would naturally expect that so yindictively loyal an assembly would elect as their presiding officer some one of unblemished orthodoxy—some one whose unspetted Republicanism should be the justification of such implacable virtue. But Mr. Pierson was an unfortunate choice for a Convention so loud in the assertion of proscriptive Republicanism. He is the gentleman who distinguished himself by quite a different attitude, in March of 1866, when the war had not been ended a year, when anarchy and confusion reigned in the South, when the Constitution was not yet amended, when the rights and liberties conferred by the war were still trembling in the balance, to be saved or lost as the chances of politics should decide, when

White House striving in every way to defeat the efforts of the Union Congress to reap and garner the blood-bought harvest of the war. Never in all the history of the party was a stronger line of demarkation drawn than then between the Republicans of conviction and those who followed only a short-sighted and selfish expediency. Mr. Henry R. Pierson was found then. where men of his class are always found, on the side of the man who has places and favors to bestow. It was he who introduced into the Senate of the State of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1866, a series of resolutions, which, beginning with a set of tepid platitudes worthy of the united genius of Tartuffe and Chadband, found their fitting climax in this utterance of the flattest fawning known to the postmaster nature:

"Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is entitled to the gratitude and support of all lovers of the Union, not only for his successful offor's to bring back the revolting States to their alle-giance to the Federal Government, but for his consistent policy of Reconstruction, and that his veto of the Freedmen's bill was statesmenlike and eminently proper.

"Resolved, That we deplore such Congress action as has tended to interfere with the prerogatives of the Executive, and we tender our thanks to the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate who have aided to resist such encroachments."

We understand that as soon as it was clearly discovered that Mr. Johnson was not to succeed in carrying over the Republican party to his new schemes, Mr. Pierson, like many others of his superserviceable friends, grew rather ashamed of this unprofitable zeal, and even attempted to mutilate the record to keep these gushing resolutions out of the history of the time. He may even then have foreseen that he would sit some day in a position of prominence in a conclave called to do homage to another President of opposite views to those of Mr. Johnson, to preach the gospel of bate and proscription instead of that of peace and amnesty, of centralization instead of that of State rights, of chronic war and exclusion instead of that of reunion and reconciliation.

He was certainly right in wishing to conceal such a record. A man who in 1866 was in favor of full amnesty, and in 1872 is in favor of continued proscription, in 1866 wanted the civil authority restored, and in 1873 wants a military administration perpetuated, in 1866 wept with Johnson and in 1872 shouts for Grant, is a specimen of political evolution more amusing than edifying.

A QUESTION OF MANNERS.

What the Administration journals have to say against the Cincinnati nominees we try to accord a fair hearing. In other columns, amid the multitudes of extracts from Southern papers, from German papers, from State papers, from Democratic and Republican and Independent papers, there appear in due order and proportion the salient or significant demonstrations of the Renomination press. But perhaps we have given less space than heretofore to mere personal abuse. Of all reading, that soon becomes the dreariest and most monotonous. Heretofore we have scrupulously selected the most wanton and false attacks on Mr. Greeley we could find; and have spread them before our readers without note or comment. Dull calumny as so many of these were, they nevertheless presented a phase of the Presidential canvass which, to our minds, is of curious interest. It involves one of the inconsistencies of our American nature-one of the revelations constantly occurring of the contradiction of profession by practice. If there be one sentiment that falls glibly from the tongue, especially of democratic men, it is "love for the people," faith in popular instincts, sympathy with popular aspirations. Yet the moment, in the struggle for the people's honors, one of the people proper, racy of the rugged soil from which he sprang, arrayed neither in purple and fine linen nor in rags, but simple russet and plain homespun, puts himself or is put in competition for these honors, a sneer curls the lip and sympathy with the people fades away. If the local opposition to Mr. Greeley especially the opposition in this artificial community, were fairly analyzed, two chief elements would be detected-a sort of aristocratic (using the word in the vulgar sense) antipathy to a man of humble birth, and, it is said, ungraceful manners-and professional icalousy.

One leading Republican journal actually protrudes both these emotions in the most offensive form, and, actuated by the jealous motive, makes Mr. Greeley's dress and manners the subject of elaborate adverse comment. They are not, we concede, topics which it is easy to discuss, and we have no idea of doing it defensively; but surely such unworthy microscopic criticism is most painfully unrepublican. Good or bad manners are what the world has differed about, time out of mind. One would suppose our Presidents had all been cast in the most graceful mold, and had been continuous Grandisons-that, from Washington to Grant, all had been masters of dignified decorum. To be sure, there are traditions of Mr. Jefferson's red breeches and top boots, and his tying his horse to the Capitol fence; and Miss Seaton describes poor little. weazen-faced Mr. Madison "not knowing what to do with himself at a drawing-room;" and who will ever forget modest, awkward Zachary Taylor, on a similar occasion, endeavoring to force his soldier knuckles into kid gloves not the smallest? The younger Adams was not Lord Chesterfield; and the newspaper now so sensitive to the impression of plain speech and what it terms rude manners, never had or is glad now to forget any word of cavil for Abraham Lincoln, with his strong Western stories, or Andrew Johnson's ruggedness. But Mr. Greeley is not to be endured! The truth is, this kind of caviling, this personality in its gross form, is beneath contempt, but it has its compensation. The yeomanry of the country, the toiling farmer and miner, care very little for these social refinements, the cut of Mr. Greeley's coat, or his mode of getting in and out of a room. We should wish no better mode of promoting his popularity with the laboring masses of the country than the perseverance of the fastidious, kid-gloved, lutestring critics of this vicinage in this system of pitiful personal detraction. Not less unworthy and in the end ineffectual

is the professional jealousy to which we have alluded, and as to which we speak with natural reserve. Still, as a fact, it exists, and is operative. It too, however, is purely local. Save in this city, and in one or two exceptional instances out of it, it has no influence and very little here. The rural journalism-a vast power, it may be observed-of all parties feels honored by this tribute to the craft. The masonry of the press is very sympathetic, and once waked it is irresistible. Our first great Printer owes half his fame to the power of the newspaper press. The statue which to-day adorns our square is due to the press; and "the occasion excites we cannot pass unnoticed the gracefulness of the selection which is made for the orator of the occasion of that veteran of the press, whose lot is cast in quieter times; who, "like Franklin, has made himself what he is, and who, it is no flattery to say, writes as vigorous English as ever Franklin did !"

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN THE ORIENT. Recent advices from China and Japan contain important news affecting the future of those two empires. The young Emperor of China is now acknowledged to have attained his majority, and has signalized his accession to the throne by taking unto himself a wife, and by proclaiming a liberal amnesty to offenders. This Son of Heaven, as the rulers of China have been styled from time immemorial, has been kept in leading-strings for many years, in order to evade the dreaded question of foreign audiences. Chinese notions of etiquette, always something arrogant and conceited, forbid that their Emperor shall receive any representatives of a foreign power except they come as suppliants or bearers of tribute. This method of approach is not for a moment to be thought of by European nations, whatever might be the instructions of our own somewhat demoralized State Department to its representatives in China. Foreigners have professed to believe that the Emperor is really older than represented by the Chinese diplomats, and that he has been purposely kept off the throne by the cunning Prince Regent and Empress Dowager, in order to postpone the evil day of reopening the audience question, which caused much trouble during the reign of Hien-fuen, the last preceding Emperor. The death Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of Nankin, and long at the head of the Department for Foreign Affairs, is also an event of considerable political importance in China. Tseng-kwofan was a shrewd and foxy politician, and a most determined enemy of foreigners. He was responsible for much of the obstructive policy of the Empire, and was darkly charged with complicity in the Tien-Tsin massacre, though this accusation was, most likely, un-

In Japan considerable excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of additional particulars of the late conspiracy to kill or abduct the Mikado. As was suspected at the time, this plot was in the interest of the anti-foreign party, who expected to get possession of the Mikado's person, carry him off to the ancient capital of the empire, Kioto, and thence dictate a new policy to the country. Happily, this catastrophe was averted. There is some prospect that existing discontents will be largely mollified by the assumption of the debts of the despoiled Daimios by the Imperial Government. Many of the ex-princes enjoyed enormous incomes, and the sudden suspension of their financial powers has caused much distress in certain districts of the Empire, which the proposed arrangement will allay. The Mikado or Tenno has abolished all edicts against Christianity which have been in force for three centuries. The great, inflammable, and poorly-built City of Yedo has been once more stricken by fire; but the calamity, which has rendered 30,000 persons homeless, may be of substantial benefit to the city, as it will give foreigners the long-sought opportunity to enter in and take possession; they will rebuild the now vacant spaces. Under certain restrictions this privilege, which is a great concession, has been already granted. Taken altogether, therefore, the drift of intelligence from the Orient is highly favorable to the progress of Western civilization.

A GREAT DISCOVERY ABOUT CIVIL SERVICE.

Once in a while our diverting friend, John Thomas, gets into a panic and declares that something must be done, and that soon. Standing behind his master's chair and seeing how the bills come in and profligacy and general looseness reign where there ought to be economy and attention to business, he becomes nervous. He is dreadfully afraid that his master is going to the bad. What with evil advisers, Deuceace, Murphy, and the rest, he sees ruin staring him and his master in the face. The other day, he seemed to have heard a great roar from Cincinnati, where were lately gathered crowds of the common people whom he so much despises, and he waked up to say that there is certainly something wrong with the Civil Service. Since then has come an importunate noise from New-Haven; and yet another from Rochester. Astonished, at last, into telling the truth, he is very sure that something must be done about it. John Thomas has stroked his rotund stomach many a time and oft, declaring that the Civil Service was all right. "Best "Civil Service on the planet, Sir," he has proudly boasted, over and over again. But the wind is up, and as it whistles ominously about the family mansion, with one eye on his master and the other on his wages, he swears that something is the matter in the Civil Service. John Thomas loves to write editorials for The Times, and while the company is enjoying good cheer in the dining-room, he wails in his pantry: "We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the public service has been at the bottom of four-fifths of the discontent among the masses of the party." Mathematical and discriminating John! But yesterday no "sorehead" cur should raise his bark against that perfect institution; now even the obsequious Yellowplush, in a glow of fine indignation, says that it is fearfully out of joint. The evil is rank indeed when John

He is not clear in his mind how it all came about, but, as he wipes his apprehensive brow, he murmurs: "Whether this discontent comes "from the traditions of politics, from unfortu-"nate appointments, or from the failure of "Congress to support the President in reform, "thus throwing the most unjust suspicion upon "his sincerity-whether it arise from either or 'all these sources, the discontent exists, and "should be allayed." But what is to be done? This is the question which he asks himself in alarm. Will not Congress de something? He adjures that body "to rise up at once to the "hight of the occasion." Poor John Thomas! If Congress only would just make an effort and rise up; if it would "shake off the thought "of its part in dispensing patronage," all might yet be well. He thinks these are parlous times; there is a great deal of discontent about; he does not know how things came to such dreadful pass; it has only just now come into his poor dazed head that anything is when we read the sneer of some of our wrong; but he is sure that something must be

Thomas scents it in the air.

neighbors that because a man is an editor he done. It is not so much his master and his is not fit to succeed as President a soldier | company in the dining-room that he cares for, elected without experience in public affairs, but he likes his wages, and these will fail him we recall the graceful words of one if Congress does not rise up to the occasion of them but a few months ago. Speak- and, somehow, mend matters. Things are going of the Franklin Memorial, The World ing wrong, and, at this gait, the bailiffs will said: "In the professional sympathy which soon be in the house and John Thomas will be out of service. This is a dire calamity for him to contemplate; he does not contemplate it with equanimity, but wrings his napkin, and tearfully asks if Congress will not just for this once, help reform the Civil Service; He has smiled respectfully behind his master's chair when he has heard the gay company break their jests on Civil Service Reform; he has enjoyed the joke just as well as if he had understood it. But, really, this thing has gone too far. It is no longer a laughing matter; he begs Congress to rise up and do something. Is n't it too late?

> STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION. We have received a circular from an Association just organized, which, from the character of its members and the directness and sagacity of their purpose, promises to become a valuable agent for good. The ob-

jects of this society are: 1. To promote active public interest in the State Institutions of Public Charities, with a view to the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the pauper inmates. 2. To make the present pauper system more efficient, and to bring about such reforms in it as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, Science, and Philanthrophy. To show how wide is the field for work, the Association states the number of persons remaining in the New-York charitable institutions at the close of the year 1870 to have been nearly 21,000, of whom 1,277 were children, 485 blind, 689 deaf mutes, 4,423 insane, 724 idiots, and 3,181 juvenile offenders. The whole number relieved during the year in these institutions and in city and county almshouses amounted to 160,932; and to furnish this relief about \$4,000,000 of the public money was expended. Here surely we have, as Christ promised, the poor, not only among us, but massed and ready for our help. If the work of philosophic or Christian men and women is, first of all, to lift humanity to higher levels, it is natural to suppose they would have seized eagerly the chance for action given them by the assembling of these legions of the "stepchildren of Nature," maimed in body and soul, waiting to be cured. The State is, after all, but a cold machine to whom to give the place of a nursing mother. In most of these institutions, the care of the inmates devolves necessarily upon a limited number of salaried employés, who, however trustworthy and efficient they may be, completely fulfill the terms of their contract if they manage the pecuniary outlay with economy, and supervise the physical health of the paupers. In too many cases they are neither trustworthy nor efficient, and even this is not done. Children and adults, the insane, idiotic, vicious, and diseased are herded together with the healthy and innocent in the alms and poor-houses until these places have become mere forcing-beds of crime and decay for both body and soul. It would be asking too much to demand from the superintendents of these hospitals or asylums the help, instruc-

has had very little to do with them, but has remained quite passive in the knowledge that hordes of God's helpless creatures were gathered outside her boundaries, as the deaf and lame and blind of old at the gate of Bethesda. waiting for some man to take them down to the water of life. Our pleasure is the greater, therefore, when we find the present powerful movement for their help originating among men and women whose birth, culture, and high Christian character place them foremost in social rank. Their purpose is to establish an office in this city, and to form a nucleus here for an association which shall extend over the State, establishing Local Visiting Committees carefully selected from among the most enlightened and benevolent members of each community. By this means every alms, or poor-house, hospital, asylum, or other State institution will be brought under close and direct renovating and Christian influence, and the personal interest and sympathy of the community among which it is situated awak-ened in behalf of its inmates; ultimately, it is hoped more thorough reforms may be inaugurated; the "children removed to good homes, instead of growing up like their parents and grand parents, a class of hereditary paupers; the sick more tenderly cared for: "the blind, mute, insane, and idiots transferred to appropriate asylums, and cleanliness, good order, and proper sanitary condition pro-'moted in these institutions." Donations or annual subscriptions for this Association may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. John Crosby Brown, No. 59 Wall-st., N. Y.

We wish this most noble and wise charity

tion, and tender care for the inmates which is

owed to them by the whole civilized and

So far the civilized and Christian community

Christian community.

an earnest God-speed. We trust, too, that its success may be so prompt and vigorous that it can afford to extend its limits of supervision so as to include not only the charitable but penal institutions of the State. The jails and, in some respects, the penitentiaries of New-York are still a disgrace to Christianity and civilization, notwithstanding the earnest labors among them for years of the Prison Association. They need precisely that help which education and religion, as it is now proposed to apply them, can give. The object of the penitentiaries at Auburn and Sing Sing is avowedly to make the institutions selfsupporting, and not the reform of the cenvicts, most of whom (especially the younger), as was testified on oath by keepers, physicians and chaplains, go out worse than they come in. The country jails, with but very few exceptions, are badly built, unventilated, resembling kennels for beasts, in fact, more than the reformatory homes which society offers to her erring children. Men and women in most of them are allowed to herd together indiscriminately; homeless children, and the innocent awaiting trial, are shut up with the irreclaimably vicious in absolute idleness, in dark, filthy cells, permeated with the foulest odors, and to which the air only penetrates through a grating in the door. "Here," says the Superintendent, Dr. Wines, "with 'no work to do, or books to read, nothing to occupy body or mind but an endless rehearsal of deeds of crime, they form a huge, seething mass of corruption and contamination; a gangrene on the body of society, a mighty motive power, always propelling the wretched mul-"titude toward the gulf of irretrievable ruin." We trust that the Association may not find that the State Charities deserve any share of this condemnation, but it is certain that they have begun their work none too soon. We bespeak the cordial cooperation of every good man and woman for them in it.